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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/768,466	01/25/2001	Toshiyuki Takao	FF-0131US	3951

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EXAMINER

ZHOU, TING

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2173

DATE MAILED: 08/14/2003

4

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/768,466

Applicant(s)

TAKAO ET AL.

Examiner

Ting Zhou

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 25 January 2001 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on ____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) ____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). ____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

1. Applicant is reminded of the proper language and format for an abstract of the disclosure.

The abstract should be in narrative form and generally limited to a single paragraph on a separate sheet within the range of 50 to 150 words. It is important that the abstract not exceed 150 words in length since the space provided for the abstract on the computer tape used by the printer is limited. The form and legal phraseology often used in patent claims, such as "means" and "said," should be avoided. The abstract should describe the disclosure sufficiently to assist readers in deciding whether there is a need for consulting the full patent text for details.

The language should be clear and concise and should not repeat information given in the title. It should avoid using phrases which can be implied, such as, "The disclosure concerns," "The disclosure defined by this invention," "The disclosure describes," etc.

2. The abstract is objected to because the use of "said paste-up information" on line 8 and "said paste-up information setting unit" on line 10 is inappropriate. The use of legal phraseology of the claims should be avoided in the abstract.

Drawings

3. The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because they include the following reference sign(s) not mentioned in the description: Note reference character "140" in Figure 1.

4. The drawings are objected to because the following reference characters are not labeled in an appropriate descriptive manner: "110" and "130 in Figure 2, "202" and "240" in Figure 2 and "20" and "60" in Figure 5.

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5. Applicant is required to submit a proposed drawing correction of the above noted deficiencies (preferably in red ink) in reply to this Office action. However, formal correction of the noted defect may be deferred until after the examiner has considered the proposed drawing correction. Failure to timely submit the proposed drawing correction will result in the abandonment of the application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 21 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Muta U.S. Patent 6,286,003 in view of Usami U.S. Patent 5,883,611.

Referring to claims 1, 8 and 15, Muta discloses a remote controlled system, method or medium comprising an information receiving unit for receiving data (column 12, line 40), setting unit for setting the position of the input information (coordinate value for the event)(column 9, lines 44-48), and a creating unit for creating a new screen according to the settings set by the setting unit (generating interface display in response to receiving the input information) (column 13, lines 47-55). Although the reference teaches the above limitations, it fails to show a setting for setting the size of the input information. Usami teaches an image controller for displaying

information similar to that of Muta. In addition, as can be seen in Figure 36, Usami shows each input occupying a specific amount of grids. This shows the ability to set the size (amount of grids used) for the input information. Having the teachings of Muta and Usami before him at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include the size setting capability of Usami. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because it would give the remotely controlled apparatus the ability to set both the position and size of the received information.

Referring to claims 2, 9 and 16, Muta fails to disclose the receiving unit to include an image data-reading unit and a text data-receiving unit. Usami teaches the ability to receive image data and text data. As can be seen in Figure 36, the information-receiving unit includes text (GIRL, SLENDER, etc) and pictures (image of girl in the top portion of the grid). It would then have been obvious to specify the remotely controlled terminal to include ways to receive both image and text data.

Referring to claims 7, 14 and 21, Muta fails to point out a storing unit for storing the set values of the received information. Usami discloses data storing means relating to the position of the input information, which is one of the values set from the setting unit (column 2, lines 39-53 and column 41, lines 59-61). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skills in the art, having both of these teaching before him at the time the invention was made to combine their features. It would have been advantageous for one to utilize such a combination to be able to store the values set by the setting unit for the input information, so it can be used and retrieved later.

Referring to claim 22, Muta teaches, in Figure 19, a remotely controlled terminal comprising an information section (Event analyzer), an input (Event receiver) and an output (Journal playback) connecting to the information section. The Event analyzer shown in the figure takes the information regarding the X and Y coordinate values of the input from the receiver and places it at that predetermined point on the Window message.

Referring to claims 3, 10 and 17, Muta teaches in Figure 1, files recorded on a connected external memory device to be communicated from the terminal. As can be seen from the figure, the right-hand side contains numerous external memory devices (for example, CD-ROMs referred to by reference characters "26" and "29") connected to the master controller shown on the left-hand side. This limitation is further illustrated in column 6, lines 31-37.

8. Claims 4, 5, 11, 12, 18 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Muta and Usami as applied to the claims above, and further in view of Sadakuni U.S. Patent 6,385,412.

Referring to claims 4, 11 and 18, while Muta and Usami teach all the limitations of claim 1, they fail to show an automatic positioning setting process. Sadakuni teaches an image forming system, method or medium that is capable of executing automatic image manipulations. In particular, he discloses on lines 28-40 of column 1, the ability to automatically adjust the settings to achieve a desired output. These adjustments can include moving the input image to a predetermined point on the screen. Having the teachings of Muta, Usami and Sadakuni before him at the time the invention was made, one of ordinary skill in the art would combine these

references in order to obtain a system, method or medium that is capable of automatically setting values for the input information corresponding to a particular position on the operating screen.

Referring to claims 5, 12 and 19, while Muta and Usami disclose all the limitations of claim 1, they fail to disclose the ability to move information received to a predetermined position on the screen. Sadakuni teaches a system, method or program that automatically adjusts the alignment position of a printing job to match up with a predetermined position (column 1, lines 34-37). Having the teachings of these three references, it would be obvious to make such a combination to obtain the automatic positioning capability set forth in the claims.

9. Claims 6, 13 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Muta and Usami as applied to claims 1, 8 and 15 above, and further in view of Johnson et al. U.S. Patent 4,987,486.

Referring to claims 6, 13 and 20, Muta and Usami teach all the limitations of claim 1. However, they do not teach the creation of a plurality of screens having different designs based on a common setting value. The Johnson et al. reference teaches a remote controlled television terminal, similar to the remote terminals disclosed by Muta and Usami. In addition, Johnson et al. teaches a system, method or medium that creates operation screens having different designs based on a common setting value, as can be seen from the examples shown in Figures 3(a) and 3(c). These two screen shots have different layouts for the information displayed, however, they both have the same basic setting values for the position, size and direction of the information, i.e., the boarder of asterisks around the screen and the indent and spacing of the text. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine these teachings, in order to

obtain the ability to create a plurality of operation screens having different designs based on a common setting value relating to position, size and direction of the information, as stated in the claims.

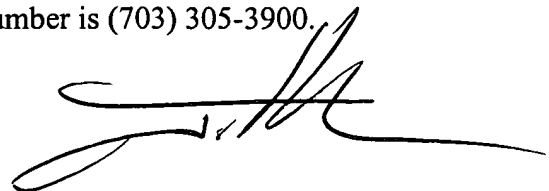
10. The prior art made of record on form PTO-892 and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Applicant is required under 37 C.F.R. § 1.111(c) to consider these references fully when responding to this action. The documents cited therein teach electronic books with similar mechanisms for note taking and retrieval.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ting Zhou whose telephone number is (703) 305-0328. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 7:00am - 3:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Cabeca can be reached on (703) 308-3116. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 305-9731 for regular communications and (703) 305-9731 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.



JOHN CABECA
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100

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August 11, 2003